

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1215560-1

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 8, 1957

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA

On August 6, 1957, source T-1 advised he had no knowledge of any activities in Cuba on the part of either Cuban or Argentine citizens looking toward a plot to assist ex-President JUAN D. PERON of Argentina in overthrowing the present Argentine Government.

Source said that to his knowledge, the only Argentine exile of any importance now residing in Cuba is one ANGEL BORLENCHI, at one time Minister of the Interior in the Government of PERON. Source said that he had had occasion to speak with BORLENCHI about two months ago and that while the latter is quite bitter against the present Argentine Government, he gave no indication of having any plans to aid in the revolution in Argentina. Source said that BORLENCHI was making application for a Cuban travel document called A Certificate of Identity and Transit for himself and his family at the time source saw him. BORLENCHI told source that the Argentine Embassy in Havana had refused to issue passports for himself and his family.

Source described JOSE PARDO LLADA as a vociferous politician and radio commentator who at the present time is a leader of the Nationalist Party in Cuba. Source said that PARDO LLADA has the reputation of being a friend and admirer of ex-President PERON.

Source said that another great admirer of PERON in Cuba is Cuban Senator ROLANDO MASFERRER, publisher of the newspaper called "Tiempo en Cuba." Source pointed out that the July 31, 1957, issue of "Tiempo en Cuba" published an article written by one ALFONSO GRANADOS concerning the recent elections in Argentina. This article claimed that these elections were an overwhelming victory for PERON and went on to report an alleged telephone interview with PERON in Caracas, Venezuela. The article likewise set forth the results of an interview with ANGEL BORLENCHI, mentioned above, in Havana.

Source had no information concerning MODESTO NADIQUE, Reverend RAUL FERNANDEZ CEBALLOS or JAIME MARTINEZ ESPANA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/23/93 BY 60290CE/mj/pj ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 8, 1957

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA

Source T-1, who furnished information set forth
in the memorandum dated August 8, 1957, is a confidential
source abroad.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/03 BY 60290BCE/mjs/gk

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-✓

Director, FBI (109-12-201)

August 8, 1957

Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba (105-268)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - ARGENTINA
INTERNAL SECURITY - ARGENTINA

ReBulet 6-28-57 to the Newark Office. Attached are nine copies of a memorandum setting forth results of investigation in Havana, as well as nine copies of a letterhead memorandum describing the source.

Source T-1 in the attached memorandum is Lt [redacted]

[redacted] whose identity has been concealed in accordance with existing Bureau instructions.

Extra copies of this letter are attached in the event the Bureau desires to furnish them, together with copies of the attached memorandum, to the Chicago, Miami, Newark and New York Offices.

Enclosures (18)

CDA:ptm
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/23/03 BY 60290 WEF/mjg

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/23/03 BY 60290ACE/mut/ab

COSTA RICA

President

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Minister of Agriculture & Industries

Minister of Economy and Finance

Minister of Government and Justice

Minister of Labor & Social Welfare

Minister of Public Education

Minister of Public Health

Minister of Public Security

Minister of Public Works

José FIGUERES Ferrer

Mario GOMEZ Calvo

Teodoro QUIROS Castro

Lic. Raúl HESS Estrada

Lic. Alfredo TOSI Bonilla

Otto FALLAS Monge

Uladislao GAMEZ Solano

Dr. Máximo TERAN Valls

Col. Domingo GARCIA Villalobos

Carlos ESPINACH Escalante

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/03 BY 60290 ACE/mjg

CUBA

President	Fulgencio BATISTA y Zaldivar
Prime Minister	Andrés RIVERO Agüero
Foreign Minister	Gonzalo GÜELL y Morales de los Rios
Minister of Interior	Santiago REY Perna
Minister of Defense	Santiago VERDEJA Neyra
Minister of Finance	Justo GARCIA Rayneri
Minister of Justice	César CAMACHO Covani
Minister of Agriculture	Fidel BARRETO
Minister of Public Works	Nicolás ARROYO Márquez
Minister of Commerce	Raúl MENOCCAL
Minister of Labor	José SUAREZ Rivas
Minister of Education	Jorge GARCIA Montes
Minister of Health	Carlos SALAS Humara
Minister of Communications	Ramón VASCONCELOS
Minister of Transportation	Mario COBAS Reyes
Secretary of State for the Presidency	Andrés DOMINGO Morales del Castillo
Ministers Without Portfolio	Gustavo GUTIERREZ Sánchez Amadeo LOPEZ Castro Jorge L. BARROSO Julia Elisa CONSUEGRA José PEREZ González Pastor TORRES Sánchez Pablo CARRERA Justíz José PARDO Jiménez Mario LEYBA

POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

109-12-3000
NOT RECORDED
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 2, 1957

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE MATTERS - CUBA

ReBulet 5-7-56 to Legat, Paris, captioned "Espionage and Foreign Intelligence Matters" (Bufile 66-6200-65).

During the course of the Inspection of the Havana Office in October, 1957, the Inspector suggested that for one time only the next semiannual reporting in the files on Foreign Political Matters and Foreign Intelligence Matters, that a more detailed summary, including data already furnished the Bureau in other files, be submitted. It was also suggested that this summary be presented to the Bureau to include both political and intelligence matters subdivided in headings and that a copy be placed in each of the two files.

In accordance with the Inspector's instructions, there are attached four copies of a memorandum dated 12-2-57 and captioned "Cuba." It will be noted that this memorandum has been broken down into a political section and an intelligence section.

Four copies of this letter are being furnished in order that two copies, together with two copies of the attached memorandum, may be placed in the Bureau's file on Foreign Political Matters - Cuba and two copies of each can be placed in the Bureau's file on Foreign Intelligence Matters - Cuba.

In accordance with the instructions given by the Inspector, separate letters will be submitted on this matter in the future.

Enclosures (4)

CDA:ptm
(7)

ENCLOSURE 71

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-16-97 BY SP7CJS/SL

#375,462
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INDEXED - 71

109-12-210-258

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December 2, 1957

CUBA

Political

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/10/03 BY 60390 BKE/mlt/46~~

Following the overthrow of Dictator GERARDO MACHADO in August, 1933, Cuba went through a series of temporary and provisional governments until 1940. Always in the background of these governments during this period was FULGENCIO BATISTA ZALDIVAR, who had been a Sergeant in the Cuban Army at the time that MACHADO was forced to give up the government and who developed into something of a strong man in the ensuing period.

Following the adoption of a Constitution in 1940, BATISTA was elected President of Cuba and served a four-year term ending in 1944. Former

In the elections of 1944, BATISTA's hand picked candidate, Dr. CARLOS SALADRIGAS, was defeated by Dr. RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN, who headed the Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Autentico). GRAU's administration from 1944 to 1948 was marked by a period of post war prosperity and for this reason he acquired great popularity with the people.

In 1948, CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, PRC(A) candidate, was elected for a four-year term. PRIO's administration was marked by relative prosperity, but also by large amounts of graft on the part of high government officials, including PRIO himself.

In preparation for the general elections scheduled to be held on June 1, 1952, there were three leading candidates for President of Cuba: ROBERTO AGRAMONTE, representing the so-called Ortodoxo Party; CARLOS HEVIA, representing the PRC(A); and FULGENCIO BATISTA ZALDIVAR, whose Party was known as the Partido Accion Progresista. In the months leading up to the election date, it became rather apparent that AGRAMONTE would probably win the election due to the unpopularity of the PRC(A) caused by the large amounts of graft mentioned above and the personal unpopularity of the Party candidate HEVIA, and due to dislike of BATISTA which was a carry-over from his previous presidential term.

~~10-16-97
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109-12-210-258 60390 BKE/mlt/46 6/24/03 #973757

ENCLOSURE

With this situation existing, BATISTA, together with a small group of Cuban Army officers and ex-officers, in the early morning hours of March 10, 1952, staged an almost bloodless coup d'etat and took over the government of Cuba. With this date as a starting point, it is desired to set forth below in a chronological sequence a summary of events of a political nature which have occurred since the date BATISTA returned to power.

Chronology:

1952

May 5--A Cuban Army source reported receipt of information to the effect that several Cubans in Miami were planning an assassination attempt against President BATISTA in an effort to overthrow his government. As will be shown, this was the first report in a long list of numerous such rumors in this vein.

December 19--Local authorities at Mamaroneck, New York, arrested several Cubans and an American and seized a large quantity of arms which were reported to be destined for use in a Cuban revolutionary attempt. It was also reported that a 63 foot ship designed for use by the Cuban revolutionaries was located by the authorities.

1953

April 5--A group of about sixty persons, mostly University students, headed by University of Havana Professor RAFAEL GARCIA BARCENAS, were arrested in the vicinity of Camp Columbia, headquarters of the Cuban Army in Havana. It was reported that this group had planned to attack the Camp.

May 21--GARCIA BARCENAS, mentioned above, was sentenced to serve two years for his participation in the alleged conspiracy mentioned above. A number of other individuals were sentenced to serve lesser terms.

May 28--Ex-President CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, who had gone into exile in Mexico following the March 10 coup d'etat of BATISTA and who had subsequently moved to the United States traveled to Montreal, Canada, for the purpose of holding a meeting with representatives of the PRC(A) and Ortodoxo Parties.

June 3--The group meeting in Montreal made a public announcement proposing a basis for a national formula to settle the Cuban problem based on the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1940, which had been suspended by BATISTA at the time he took over the government on March 10, 1952. It was stated that the BATISTA Government did not have the capacity for carrying out elections and it was deemed indispensable that a provisional government be organized to supervise elections. The declaration also condemned personal assassination attempts and terrorist activities.

These declarations were issued in the form of a signed document dated June 2, 1953, which was called the "Montreal Charter" and it was signed by numerous representatives of the PRC(A) and Ortodoxo Parties.

July 26--A large group of young men, headed by FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, at about 5:00 a.m. began to infiltrate and attack the Cuban Army fortress known as Cuartel Moncada, which is located on the outskirts of Santiago de Cuba. This attack was almost successful and, according to published reports, 76 persons were killed and 36 were wounded before the attackers were driven off by the Cuban Army. FIDEL CASTRO himself was successful in escaping, but was later captured, tried and sentenced to a long term in prison. He did not complete this sentence, being released under a general amnesty law issued by the BATISTA Government at a later date.

November 27--One JOSE MARIO FORTUNY RODRIGUEZ was shot and killed by members of the Cuban Army Military Intelligence Service (SIM). FORTUNY was an associate of AURELIANO SANCHEZ ARANGO, onetime Minister of Education in the PRIO Government and one of the principal leaders in revolutionary activities against the BATISTA Government. Although it was officially reported by the government that FORTUNY was killed when he resisted arrest and opened fire on the SIM agents, it subsequently developed that he had been killed during the course of an interview at SIM headquarters. His death is mentioned only because it was the first case of a member of the opposition being deliberately killed by government agents. There have been numerous such deaths since that time.

December 4--Ex-President PRIO and several of his followers were arrested in Miami by U. S. Customs Agents and charged with purchasing rifles to be exported to Cuba without licenses. These arrests grew out of an indictment by a Federal Grand Jury in New York. This was the first formal accusation made against PRIO in the United States, although the Cuban Government had been alleging that he was conspiring against this government practically ever since March 10, 1952.

1954

September 7--Ex-President PRIO and his former Interior Minister, SEGUNDO CURTI, entered pleas of nolo contendere in Federal Court in New York City on charges of conspiring to export arms and war materials from the United States to Cuba in violation of the U. S. Neutrality Act. PRIO was fined \$9,000 and CURTI \$6,000.

November 1--General elections were held in Cuba. The only opposition candidate who had announced for President against BATISTA was ex-President RAMON GRAU SAN MARTIN. It was the general concensus of opinion that if free and honest elections were held, GRAU would easily defeat BATISTA. BATISTA apparently recognized this fact and in the months preceding the elections, the Cuban Army and police did everything possible to frighten and intimidate GRAU followers. These actions included allegations of beatings, withholding of the voters' electoral carnets and other such tactics. As a result, three days before elections were to be held, GRAU announced his withdrawal from the Presidential race and urged his followers not to go to the polls. BATISTA, without opposition and aided and abetted by the strong-arm tactics of the military authorities and of his followers, was easily elected President for a four-year term to begin on February 24, 1955.

1955

February 24--In the early morning of this date Cuban police seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including about 40 machine guns, 2,000 hand grenades and other assorted arms and ammunition. At the same time they shot and killed a well-known Cuban gangster and revolutionary named ORLANDO LEON LEMUS. Other than this the inauguration of President BATISTA to begin his four-year term went off on this date without incident.

August 11--Ex-President PRIO returned to Havana from Miami on this date. This return followed a series of negotiations with his followers and the Cuban Government. Although PRIO publicly announced that he was returning to Cuba to look for a peaceful solution to the Cuban problem, there was considerable conjecture that he was returning to lead revolutionary activities of his followers.

1956

April 2-3--A number of high ranking officers of the Cuban Army, headed by Colonel RAMON BARQUIN, Cuban Military Attache to Washington, were arrested and charged with conspiring against the government. This was considered extremely significant in that it was the first time that there had been allegations of any large scale conspiracy within the Armed Forces which had always been BATISTA's mainstay in continuing himself in power.

April 9--Thirteen officers, including Colonel BARQUIN, were tried by Summary Court Martial, were convicted and given sentences ranging from four to six years each. In addition, a number of officers and soldiers, who were arrested but released for lack of evidence, were subsequently retired from the Army.

April 29--A small group of oppositionists attacked the Cuban Army fortress called Cuartel Goicuria at Matanzas, Cuba, about sixty miles from Havana. The attack was repulsed and they reported thirteen of the attackers were killed.

May 9--The then Chief of the Cuban National Police, Brigadier General RAFAEL SALAS CANIZARES, called on ex-President PRIO at the latter's country home outside Havana and forced PRIO to accompany him to the airport where PRIO was placed aboard a plane for Miami. The official announcements of the government alleged that this action was taken because PRIO was again conspiring to overthrow the BATISTA Government.

October 28--In the early morning hours on this date Colonel ANTONIO BLANCO RICO, Chief of the Cuban Army Military Intelligence Service, was shot and killed in a downtown Havana night club and several persons accompanying him were wounded. This was the first individual assassination attempt against any high official of the Cuban Government.

October 29--Brigadier General RAFAEL SALAS CANIZARES, Chief of the Cuban National Police, called at the Haitian Embassy in Havana where he was allegedly met by gunfire from within the Embassy. In the ensuing gun battle SALAS CANIZARES was seriously wounded and some ten Cuban oppositionists, who had taken exile in the Haitian Embassy, were killed. This resulted in a strong diplomatic protest from the Haitian Government. Exact facts as to just what went on at the Haitian Embassy have never been made known and there have been varying versions as to just what occurred there.

Cuba October 31--General SALAS CANIZARES died of wounds received at the Haitian Embassy on October 29 and was succeeded as Chief of the Cuban National Police by Brigadier General ~~HERNANDO~~ ~~HERNANDEZ~~ ~~HERNANDEZ~~.

November 30--A group of young men belonging to the 26th of July Movement (this movement takes its name from the July 26, 1953, attack on the Moncada fortress at Santiago de Cuba) attacked the respective headquarters of the National and Maritime Police in Santiago de Cuba. They were successful in taking and holding both headquarters for some time and in burning the headquarters of the National Police. The Cuban Army was eventually successful in regaining control of the situation and reported casualties were relatively small.

December 2--FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, leader of the 26th of July Movement, and some 80 of his followers made a landing on the south coast of Oriente Province, Cuba, from a yacht called the "Gramma" which they had traveled from Mexico on. It subsequently developed that this landing was to have been coordinated with the November 30 uprising in Santiago de Cuba, but due to circumstances beyond their control they did not arrive until December 2. There were numerous rumors that CASTRO had been killed in this landing; however, this was subsequently proved to be untrue.

of Cuba 1957

March 13--A group of approximately 40 PRIO followers led by ex-Congressman MENELAO ~~MORA~~ attacked the Presidential Palace in downtown Havana. The group was successful in penetrating the Palace and but for the lack of proper organization would probably have killed President BATISTA, *Cuba*

Cuba
who was in the Palace at the time. The attack was eventually repulsed by the Palace garrison and reinforcements from Camp Columbia and practically the entire group of attackers, including MENELAO MORA, was killed. Simultaneous with the attack, a small group, led by JOSE ECHEVARRIA, President of the Havana University Students Federation, took over a local radio station and announced that BATISTA was dead. ECHEVARRIA was intercepted by police after he left the radio station and was killed.

April 20--The police shot and killed four individuals who allegedly were resisting arrest. Included in this group was FRUCTUOSO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, President of the Havana University Students Federation who succeeded JOSE ECHEVARRIA, mentioned above. Also killed was JUAN PEDRO CARBO SERVIA, who had been accused by Cuban authorities of having assassinated Colonel ANTONIO BLANCO RICO, Chief of the Military Intelligence Service.

May 24--A group of some 27 men, headed by one CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE, made a landing on the north coast of Oriente Province, Cuba, from a boat called the "Corinthea." Investigation indicated that this group, members of which were followers of ex-President PRIO, had departed from Miami on May 19, 1957. It was subsequently announced by the Cuban Government that 16 members of this group, including CALIXTO SANCHEZ WHITE, had engaged in combat with the Cuban Army and had been killed. Fairly reliable information received at a later date indicated that the group of 16 had actually been captured and had been ordered executed by Colonel FERMIN COWLEY, Chief of the Seventh Rural Guard Regiment of the Cuban Army with headquarters at Holguin, Oriente Province, Cuba.

May 28--In the early morning hours of this date an extremely potent bomb was exploded beneath underground high tension cables leading from the main electric plant in downtown Havana. A large area of the downtown section was left without electricity for approximately two days. Although large quantities of bombs had been set off by oppositionists in Havana and throughout the Island of Cuba on previous occasions, this was the first instance in which the oppositionists were successful in doing serious damage.

August 1--Recently arrived American Ambassador to Cuba, EARL E. T. SMITH, made a courtesy visit to Santiago de Cuba. A group of some 200 women oppositionists attempted to present Ambassador SMITH with a document protesting repressive activities of the Cuban Government. This demonstration was broken up by members of the Cuban Army and police, which led to a public statement by Ambassador SMITH which was somewhat critical of the Army and police action. On the same date and for independent reasons, a general strike was started in Santiago which in the next few days spread to other parts of the island. A general strike was scheduled for Havana on August 5, but due to strong repressive measures on the part of the police, the strike did not prosper in Havana and this in turn resulted in the collapse of the strike in other parts of the island.

September 5--Some of the members of the Cuban Navy detachment at Cienfuegos, Las Villas Province, Cuba, staged an uprising and took over the Navy Headquarters in Cienfuegos. They were joined by members of the 26th of July Movement and were successful in taking over National Police Headquarters in Cienfuegos and controlling the city until the afternoon of September 5 when Army reinforcements, aided by strafing planes of the Cuban Air Force, were successful in recapturing the city. This, of course, led to a large scale purge in the Cuban Navy and a number of Naval officers and enlisted men were court-martialed and convicted. Others were forcibly retired. It is to be noted that according to reliable information received, the Cienfuegos uprising was only a part of an over-all general plan which included an uprising of the Navy in Havana. Again, due to lack of coordination, the general plan was not carried out and through faulty communications the Cienfuegos group was not advised that the plan had been postponed.

November 23--Colonel FERMIN COWLEY, Chief of the Seventh Rural Guard Regiment of the Cuban Army with headquarters at Holguin, Oriente Province, Cuba, was shot and killed instantly by persons as yet unidentified by the Cuban Government. COWLEY was the object of extreme hatred on the part of members of the opposition because of his highhanded tactics which included the execution of more than 20 members of the opposition either by shooting or hanging at Christmas time 1956.

Apart from the above chronological sequence, it might be noted that from the Fall of 1956 until about April, 1957, a group of approximately 150 Cubans were in training in a camp in the Dominican Republic for the supposed purpose of making an invasion of Cuba. This training camp was reported to have grown out of arrangements made between ex-President PRIO and (Dictator) ~~RAFAEL LEONIDAS~~ TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic.

Vague information has also been received that ex-President PRIO has endeavored to work out arrangements with the Haitian Government to utilize Haiti as a jumping off point for an invasion of Cuba.

Political Future:

The BATISTA Government has announced that general elections will be held on June 1, 1958. In recent political reorganizations four political parties belonging to the government coalition and four opposition parties qualified to participate in these general elections. Members of the opposition with whom contact has been had are generally pessimistic about whether: (a) The elections will be held at all; and (b) If the elections are held, they are extremely doubtful that they will be honest elections. President BATISTA has announced that he will not be a candidate, nor could he be a candidate under the present Constitution which prohibits any President from succeeding himself, but there is every indication that the government intends to continue the BATISTA regime in power.

In the event elections are not held or in the event BATISTA is overthrown or assassinated prior to the election date, it is felt that there is no one man in Cuba capable of maintaining control and public order. This leaves as an only alternative a military junta. From time to time there have been indications of increasing unrest in the Cuban Armed Forces and it is felt that such a junta is not a too remote possibility.

Intelligence

Because of the ever increasing opposition to the BATISTA Government, Cuban law enforcement and intelligence organizations have more and more dedicated their time and efforts to the investigation of opposition activities against the BATISTA Government and the repression of the same. Following is a brief summary and outline of the agencies engaged in investigation opposition activity and maintaining law and order in Cuba:

The Cuban Army is actually as much a policing as a military organization. Through its Rural Guard Regiments, it handles practically all investigative and police work in the interior of the Republic. The only truly military work presently being carried on by the Cuban Army is that of approximately 2,000 members of the Army who are in the Sierra Maestra Mountain region of Oriente Province endeavoring to capture or kill FIDEL CASTRO and his followers, who are still holding forth in that area following the December 2, 1956, landing.

The Cuban Army Military Intelligence Service is an investigative group whose efforts are dedicated almost exclusively to the investigation and repression of the activities of oppositionists to the BATISTA Government.

The Cuban National Police, while having island-wide jurisdiction, is mainly concentrated in the Havana area. While members of the National Police in Havana are largely used for maintaining law and order, one group headed by notorious Major ESTEBAN VENTURA NOVO, has been particularly effective in ferreting out oppositionists and seizing large quantities of arms and ammunition in possession of the oppositionists.

The Department of Investigation, Plain-clothes Unit of the National Police, also figures prominently in the control and the repression of oppositionist activities.

The Bureau for the Repression of Communist Activities (BRAC) was organized in 1955 for the alleged purpose of investigating and controlling both national and international Communist activities in Cuba. Its personnel at the outset was largely military and to date it has been a very ineffective organization in carrying out its stated purpose. In recent months, its original objective has been almost completely abandoned and all its efforts have been pointed toward the repression of opposition activities.

Other investigative agencies which are small and rather ineffective are the National Secret Police, a part of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Judicial Police of the Ministry of Justice.

According to all available information, the Cuban Government has a rather effective intelligence organization in Miami headed by the Cuban Consul in that city. This organization exists for the sole purpose of following Cuban oppositionist activities in that city and does not appear to be designed for espionage against the United States Government. A similar, but probably less effective, organization also appears to exist in New York City under the direction of the Cuban Consul there. (C) (U)

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 6-14-56)

Date

1/16/58

To

☒ Director

FILE #

Att.

M. J. Pearson

☐ SAC

Title

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/24/03 BY 60290 BCE/mlt/ck

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Open Case

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials

to

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

*Embassy Memo for
1/14/58 attached
CPL*

SAC

☐ See reverse side

Office

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1/17/58, 1957

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to Tasca 1531
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☒ Restricted to Locality of Cuba - U.S.
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Rodolfo Vazquez Huertas
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address Born about 1929 Cuba

Localities _____

R# _____ Date _____

Searcher Initials Ege

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Rodolfo Vazquez Huertas
NR
Rodolfo V. Huertas
NR
Rodolfo Huertas
NR
R. V. Huertas
NR
Rodolfo Vazquez
NS - 25-4000-46 born 6/18/28
NS 64-200-221-12-10 p 7 Mex
NS 64-29520-91 p 15 Uruguay
105-16424-221-4817 Mex
Ref

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6/24/03 BY 60290BCE/pv/pt

SAC, New York

January 12, 1958

Director, FBI (109-12-210) - 272

**FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT**

Enclosed for New York are two copies of Department letter dated 2-6-58. New York will immediately institute an investigation of this matter as requested by the Department.

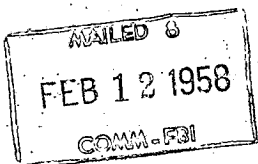
Separate case files should be opened on the individuals involved in this matter and separate reports submitted on each of the individuals involved.

In view of the request of the Department this matter must be given expeditious attention and reports submitted at the earliest possible time.

Enclosures - 2

VHM:cvg
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/18/88 BY SP-7 mac/88
109 88-60



FEB 13 3 35 PM '58

F B I
REC'D - COMM-FBI

65 FEB 24 1958

MAIL ROOM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (Your file)

DATE: 4/2/58

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and serial 109-12-210-272)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
RD

Office of Origin: NY

1. () The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to submit a report immediately. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau, Room No. 1531

Report submitted *Individual reports being submitted on*Report will be submitted *and* *submitted in Bufile 2/2/58*Reason for delay *transcription, a lead has been set 109-112**Havana, interview*

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
APR 3 - 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

2. () Advise Bureau re status of this case. *DR. [redacted] & [redacted] Havana requested in Bufile 109-112 case to attempt to find in custody of Puerto Rico*
3. () Advise Bureau when report may be expected. *See Bufile 2/2/58. Expedite reports*
4. () Surep immediately.

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/24/03 BY 6026046

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956-O-377906

109-12-210

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 2/14/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-46)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT

Rebulet 2/12/58 and Department letter to Director 2/6/58.

Rev. [redacted] mentioned in Departmental letter
is identical with Rev. [redacted] NY file 97-1450;b6
b7C[redacted] is identical with [redacted]
[redacted] is identical with [redacted] NY file 105-28513.Immediate investigation will be instituted on individuals
mentioned in Department letter 2/6/58 and instructions contained
in Bulet 2/12/58 will be complied with.2-Bureau (109-12-210) RM
1-NY 109-46
1-NY 97-1450
1-NY 105-28513ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/24/03 BY 60290 [signature]97-3497
97-2502

REC-9

EX-126

109-12-210-273
14 FEB 19 1958FJO:EG
(5)

64 FEB 26 1958

ESP. SEC.

109-12-210-275

CHANGED TO

109-430-2054X

AUG 11 1958

NY

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DATE 6/24/03 BY 60290 BIE/pmt/CA

C